

## SPORTS



Going all out in the Grand Moscow Regatta at Krylatskoye.

Photo by Andrey Knyazov

### KRYLATSKOYE WELCOMES ROWERS

The Grand Moscow Regatta, the annual international rowing competition held in the past decade at the Krylatskoye Rowing Canal, ended this Sunday with finals attended by 12 countries.

On balance we are content with the outcome, said USSR team head coach Anatoly Belen-

kov. We dominated the women's event, as our leading crews, who were successful at last year's world championship, triumphed here as well. Our men's performance of a year ago was a disappointment, but things have changed for the better. True, to come to the forefront our male rowers will still have to work hard. Our national team is in need of fresh talent. We look forward to good results in the forthcoming trials of the 8th Summer Tournament of Soviet Nations, he stressed.

REUTERS/LAT/CP

### Changes in European basketball

The new basketball champions of Europe are Italy, which beat Spain 105-98 in the continental championship final game. This is the third time that Spain has failed to net the European championship. The USSR, world champions and 13-time European titlists, ended up this time round in third place.

In accordance with tradition at the end of the championships held in Franco newsmen named the best players. Included in the symbolic European top five was the USSR centre Sabonis. He also won the best centre of the championship. Sabonis was the top scorer in the Soviet team with 126 points. Spaniards Corbalan and San Epifanio were named the play-maker and attacker of the championship. Greek Gekis—the best defence-

man and the Italian Meneghin—the best backboard player.

Holland came fourth, followed by France, Israel, Yugoslavia, West Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece and Sweden.

There were quite a few surprises in the tournament, USSR

team head coach Alexander Comelsky told a TASS correspondent. The world champions the USSR placed only third, while the Olympic winners Yugoslavia came a poor seventh, Italy and Spain came to the forefront, which is quite logical as I see it, he stressed.

Recently they improved their team play and physical condition which helped Spain, for instance, keep up a very fast tempo throughout the game and at the same time, to show brilliant technique.

### Athletics

In the competition of youth teams the USSR women's team defeated their West German counterparts 17,532-16,913 in a seven-event athletic contest in Kiev, capital of the Ukraine, while the Soviet male decathletes won 23,722-19,300.

The USSR also won all the top three places in both events. Svetlana Filatova from Kiev was the top female contestant with 6,090 and Igor Sobolevsky from the Kiev Region totaled 8,237 points.



Sverdlovsk Army Club beat Moscow PFC 4-1 in a national championship game. Both clubs have their sights set on the top awards.

Photo by Sergei Prosvakov

has two jet engines modified by Rolls Royce mechanics.

The latest world record for Britain was set by Donald Campbell in 1964 and stood at 648.61 kph.

Noble said the exact time he will go into action depends on the weather. At present one-third of the desert is waterlogged but the temperature is rising.

Boris MIKHAILOV

Photo by Sergei Prosvakov

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SWEDEN

● Förläggare Sverige—  
Svenskunionsen,

### Football: change of leader

After 11 rounds in the national football championship Yerivan Ararat, who led the standings, made way for Odessa Chernomorets, who are very successful in the attack to have scored 17 goals, only two less than Moscow Spartak.

The club's Fink is now the club's top scorer with seven goals.

Altogether 18 goals were netted in the 11 round, with the visitors accounting for seven.

### 'March' under umbrellas

A downpour and cold wind failed to deter the participants of an original sports event—an International 100 km walk. Nearly 300 supermarathon enthusiasts from Australia, the USA, Canada, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and France set out from the town of Nyon in Switzerland to contest the individual and team titles. Switzerland, which fielded the biggest team of 88, ended the win-

ners.

A downpour for the larger part of the 100 km route forced the athletes to use umbrellas.

### BREITNER QUILTS THE GAME

Renowned West German football player Paul Breitner, 31, recently played in a Munich game which wrapped up his career on the pitch. The game tipped Bayern, for which he played for many years, against a side composed of players Breitner invited from various countries. He played for Bayern in the first half and the all-world side in the second one. The latter won through, 3-2, to the cheering of a crowd of nearly 80,000 which crammed the Olympic stadium. With ten minutes left to go and the tension going level at 2-2, Breitner scored a penalty kick.

The "all-world side" featured Schumacher, Beckenbauer (Breitner), Loendro, Porter, Junior, Peruzzi, Adilson Zico, Lithuanian Kempes (Hrubesch) and Schach-

ner.

A downpour for the larger part of the 100 km route forced the athletes to use umbrellas.

### Fine achievement for Romanian long-jumper

Anisoara Cusmir of Romania long-jumped 743 cm, a 22 cm improvement on her previous world mark. She competed in the national open athletic championship to produce a fine series of jumps—727, 721, twice 715 and finally 743.



Breitner said after the game he would have liked to see some other players on the international side, including Soviet attacker Oleg Blokhin, but they all had European championship elimination game commitments.

Breitner first joined Bayern at 18 and won the West German title on four occasions. He won the European title playing for West Germany in 1972, and scored a decisive penalty in the 1974 world cup finals against Holland. He was on the West German side for last year's world cup in Spain, which won the silver medal. This season he was plagued by injuries which ultimately clinched his decision to quit big-time football.

Vladimir Mikhalev

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denial that an end be put to the arms race. More and more destructive weapons are being manufactured, although existing stockpiles are more than enough to destroy the whole of mankind, she pointed out. The funds for peace and development can only be increased by cutting back military budgets.

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## Round the Soviet Union

AN ALLEY OF FRIENDSHIP HAS BEEN PLANTED BY MONGOLIAN STUDENTS STUDYING IN THE SOVIET CITY OF IRKUTSK. The trees will line the new street named after the Mongolian capital Ulan Bator. More than fifteen hundred Mongolian young men and women are receiving higher or secondary specialized education in Irkutsk. The Mongolian People's Republic has awarded honorary orders to Irkutsk University, the Polytechnic Institute, the National Economy Institute and to Teachers Training Institute for their training of Mongolian specialists.

NAVIGATION HAS BEGUN ON THE KAMCHATKA RIVER ON THE KAMCHATKA PENINSULA. The first caravan of ships carrying machines, fertilizer and seeds has already set out upstream. On the way back the ships will carry timber. During the present navigation the river ships are to deliver 430 thousand tonnes of cargoes.

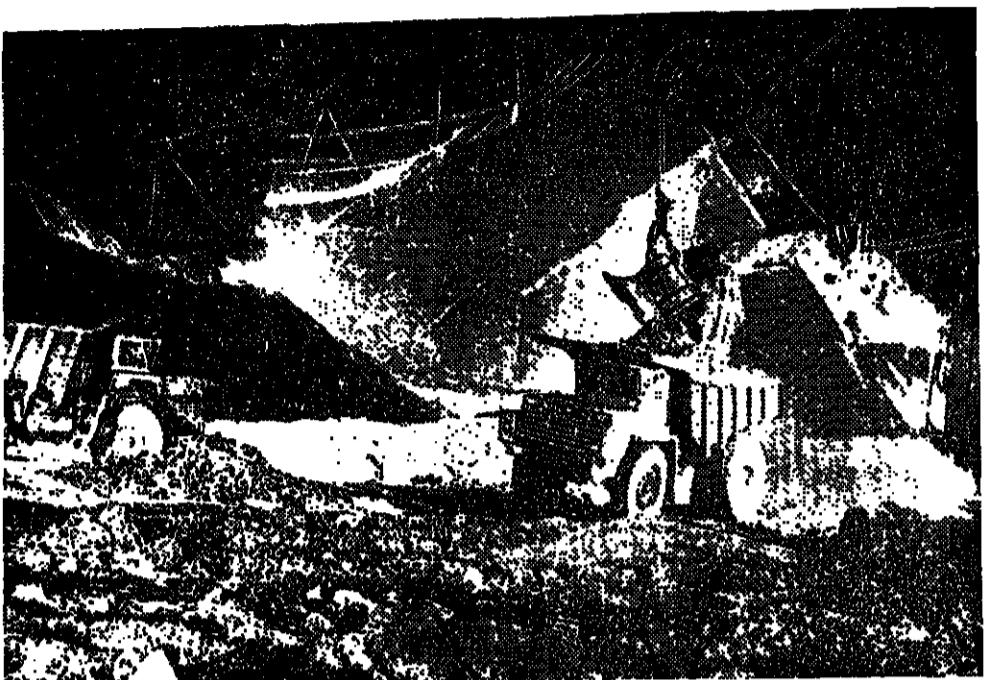
SEASON HAS OPENED ON ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR TOURIST ROUTES IN THE COUNTRY — THE GOLDEN RING AROUND MOSCOW. It passes through 15 ancient Russian cities declared protected monuments. They abound in architectural and historic monuments, museums with collections of old Russian artists. For example, the famous Assumption Cathedral with the frescoes by the great artist Andrei Rublev is situated in Vladimir founded early in the 12th century.

Over the current five-year plan period there will be a considerable increase in coal production.

## MORE WATER FOR THE CANALS

A major farming oasis has been created in Kirghizia, a constituent republic in Central Asia. It appeared when waters from the Konurugan River flowed along the concrete bed of a new twenty-kilometre canal which had been built at the height of two kilometres above the sea level to irrigate a thou-

## KUZNETSK COAL BASIN



In the Kuznetsk basin, the largest in the Kemerovo association in the Kuznetsk basin in Siberia, produces coal by the cheapest mining method.

The Kuznetsk basin which is situated in this country's east, is one of the largest in the Soviet Union. It mainly lies in the Kemerovo Region with dozens of mines and open-cast and enrichment factories. Deep under Siberia there lie coal seams over thirty metres thick, which can be mined as open-casts, and what is more important, a considerable part of local coal is suitable for coke production.

Over the current five-year plan period there will be a considerable increase in coal produc-

the amount of water supplies to two thousand hectares of arable land. This thrifty attitude to water in the republic where arable lands have grown to one million hectares in area, has become one of the most important tasks in irrigation. An anti-filtration coating is provided in the construction of the new and reconstruction of the existing canals.

Direct aqueducts are built in

places with meandering earth channels to double the amount of water carried by the canals like the Kara, the Ossan, the Big Talas, the Tyupak and others, with a total length of more than 3,000 kilometres.

The melioration workers in Kirghizia are planning to reclaim 75 thousand of irrigated lands in the course of the present five-year plan period.

and abroad, is to create reserves for one or more animal species. Here they are to set up a national gene bank similar to the one for plants pioneered by the Soviet Academician Nikolai Vavilov.

Why have they chosen the Altai Mountains for the experiment? The local climate has been recognized as possessing universal characteristics suited to beasts and birds coming from different zones and regions. The mountains preclude the danger of rivalry between various members of the species over food and the spread of epidemics. In addition, comments the paper, the local Altai population are born animal breeders.

## THE CITY OF THE FUTURE — WHAT WILL IT LOOK LIKE?

The answers to this question will be provided by the results of the "Ecopolis" programme, which is at present being tested in the small town of Pushchino, on the Oka River in the Moscow Region, writes the MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper.

An ecopolis is an ecologically perfect town, or a bridge between a highly technological society, civilization and nature. It is intended that the "Ecopolis" programme provide the foundations for a scientific theory of how an urban area should be shaped and put into harmony with its environment.

The first is to preserve the rare beasts and birds entered in the Red Data Book of the USSR. The second is to include them into the selection cycle, making use of all possible gene combinations and hybrid animal breeding technologies. The third is to find ways of domesticating those representatives of wild nature which have the potential to become a new branch of animal breeding.

This wide-ranging gene bank is breaking new ground; as well as collecting samples of all the Siberian fauna, then of the fauna of the whole country, it will proceed, in future, to collect samples from other countries.

The normal approach to the problem, both at home

## Power station built in Uzbekistan

The first two units 33,000 kW each have come into service at the Andizhan hydroelectric power station in Uzbekistan, a Soviet Central Asian republic. Under way is the assembly of another two such units, which are to be completed by the end of the year. The Andizhan reservoir will water 40,000 hectares of virgin lands and improve water supply to 400,000 hectares of the arable land in the Fergana Valley. The new station will provide energy for the cotton plantations and livestock farms now being built there.

## MAN-MADE MALACHITE

For the first time yet in this country the Uralskiy Semevtsiv (Urals' semiprecious stones) association in central Sverdlovsk has begun growing malachite which can rival its counterpart in the old store-rooms of the Ural mountains.

When the first quality malachite samples were obtained, Ukrainian specialists designed installations for malachite commercial production, with Ural masters now polishing the manufacturing techniques.

After a disappointing begin-

## Places to visit

## Concerts in Znamensky Monastery



The former Znamensky Monastery, one of the most remarkable sights of the Zaryadye area in central Moscow, is but a stone's throw away from the Rossiya Hotel.

In the second half of the 18th century this site formed part of Nikita Romanov's Moscow estate. His grandson, the first Russian tsar, the founder of the Romanov dynasty, also founded the Znamensky Monastery.

According to an early manuscript, the monastery's five-domed two-tier church was built in 1684 by several masons for the princely sum of

850 rubles. Due to the proximity of the Moskva River the church was constructed on 2,480 oak piles.

The various buildings making up the complex

have been totally renovated. Concerts of Russian 18th-19th-century music are given in the monastery's ceremonial hall which has excellent acoustics, every Thursday evening at 7 p.m. There are also performances by choirs.

Tickets are available from the Moscow Travel Bureau at 1 Corky St. (Telephone: 203-88-28 and 203-78-81.)

## Ship caravan to cross three oceans

Powerful rescue tugs "Vegur", "Bizon" and "Amuly" are towing a floating dock as high as a five-storey house and 250 metres long from the Black Sea to the city of Vladivostok in the Soviet Far East.

This is the first towing operation of such a large dock over such a long distance, which will tentatively take four months to complete.

## USSR: state concern for the family

The population in Tajikistan will grow each year by 120 thousand people. Such is the forecast covering the remainder of the current millennium made by the demographers of this Central Asian republic.

With the above forecast in view, the Tajik government has decided to increase its allocations for the construction of children's medical establishments and for payments to their personnel. There are now more than 20 doctors per 10 thousand inhabitants of the republic, with pedagogues and obstetricians predominating. Children are

provided with close medical supervision from birth.

The Soviet state which is interested in the growth of population, is carrying out a number of comprehensive social and economic measures to encourage large families, to create suitable living conditions for their protection were started over thirty years ago,

he said. Shooting and then catching tiger cubs were prohibited.

Thanks to this, as well as

to the settling up of two reserves,

the number of tigers has grown and continues to grow.

Not even the snow interferes with their breeding, although it lies on the ground for 3 and 5 months here. We only take

those bears which have grown

accustomed to feeding on domestic animals and have become potentially dangerous.

The rest of them do not bother

us.

Mothers receive from the state a one-time grant for the third child, and monthly grants for the fourth and every subsequent child. Women who have five or more children over 8 years of age are provided with additional bonuses when they reach pensionable age.

Wood-seasoning process

Nearly a century separates

two bars identical in shape and

size of water-seasoned oak.

But the seasoning process was

very different in the two cases

— while it takes nearly a hundred years for a piece of oak to

decay adequately with peak loads, or build special glu-

tures to generate additional electricity in those peak hours.

It is obvious that the second solution, envisaging

the construction of hydro-accumulating stations and

stations with gas turbine installations, is

more economical. One such station, the

Kayshydarskaya, is being built in the

Republic of Lithuania. Many of the technolog-

ical solutions employed in the construction of this sta-

nion, rated at 1.0 million kW, are experimental. During

peak load hours, a whole sea of water will pass

through the turbines from the upper lake into the lo-

wer reservoir and then, by making use of surplus elec-

tricity at night, the water will be pumped back from

the lower reservoir into the upper lake.

The newspaper stresses that the presence of an impor-

tant lake and an accumulating reservoir enabled another problem to be solved — that of irrigating cul-

cultural land in adjacent areas.

• "The Inspector-General" • "Three Musketeers" • Photo by G. Slobodkin

## Science and technology

### EQUIPMENT

#### FOR FORESTRY INDUSTRY

Low-quality timber and lumber waste will be put to better use with the aid of new models of a shredder (stationary and portable) now being manufactured at the Zhitomir plant of forestry engineering in the Ukraine.

The new machines shred twigs, boughs, brushwood and board ends. The units provide for high production of technological raw materials and are reliable in operation. The plant will produce shredders for a hundred forestry areas a year.

Plant engineers have also invented and produced other machines and equipment facilitating comprehensive usage of timber. These include mechanized production lines for sawing boards, units for making container boards and sets of equipment for mashroom cooking stations. This year the Zhitomir plant will supply the country's forestry areas with over one thousand such machines and mechanisms.

### ANOTHER JOB

#### FOR THE LASER

Soviet scientists have invented a laser optical device for processing small-particle pictures to improve the efficiency of a computer's examination of the microscope structure of metals and biological tissues. This results in higher precision in research and cuts down the time required for tests.

It is believed that the new optical system will be of great significance in metallurgy, biology and robotics. For example, speed up the time they spend on biochemical analysis and on observation of the structural changes of living cells. In robot construction the system can be employed for teaching robots to identify items carried on the assembly line.

The explanatory Dictionary of the Georgian Language in 8 volumes is of great significance in the cultural life of the republic; the first five volumes of the Georgian Soviet Encyclopedia and the two special volumes "Georgian SSR" — have been published both in Georgian and in Russian. The 12-volume academic edition "Georgian Folk Poetry" is almost complete, and work is starting on the 5-volume anthology "The Georgian Poem". The above is, of course, far from being a complete list of all the books published in Georgia.

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Occasionally our foreign critics go to the other extreme — accusing us of nationalism and of paying no attention to the languages and culture of the other minor nationalities living on our territory. These accusations come at a time when we are publishing fiction and socio-political literature in large editions in Abkhazian and Ossetian as well as in Russian, Armenian and Azerbaijani. The Russian classics and the works of contemporary writers are issued in big editions, as are works by authors representing the other peoples of the USSR, in turn Georgian literature is translated into the language of the other constituent republics. This interchange helps enrich our literature and culture taken as a whole.

We also publish books in the English, French, German, Spanish, Arab, Persian and Turkish languages. These are textbooks, anthologies, dictionaries, works by Georgian writers and volumes on the Georgian fine arts and architecture for which there is a growing demand abroad.

Nor should we forget the great number of translations into Georgian of works by foreign authors. Georgian publishers always take part in the Moscow International Book Fair where they acquire publication and translation rights of new foreign works. In turn foreign publishers buy rights to publish works by Georgian writers.

## VIEWPOINT

## Publishing in Georgia

Egidzha MAGRADZE,  
Chairman of the State  
Committee of the Council  
of Ministers of the Georgian  
SSR for Publishing, Printing  
and Book Distribution

Way back in the far distant past the Georgian poem "The Man in the Panther's Skin" by Shota Rustaveli was regarded as an essential element of every bride-to-be's dowry. And even in the 8th-10th centuries there already existed archives in Georgia containing massive and valuable collections of books.

Today 2,500 titles are published each year in Georgia (population — over 5.1 million) in editions of up to 17 million copies.

There are ten major publishers in Georgia. They publish books in the following fields: academic, reference, socio-political studies, technical, scientific as well as literature, the latter accounting for almost half of the whole output.

Certain "sovietsologists" are in the habit of talking about the trivialization of Georgian literature, maintaining that it is losing its distinctive national character. Let me quote a few facts to show how mistaken such views are: 1,900 titles are published annually in the Georgian language and, what is more, in big editions.

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## ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

### LYDIA KOVALYOVA



Lydia Kovalyova as Cio-Cio-San.  
Photo by Georgi Solov'yov

USSR Bolshoi Theatre soloist Lydia Kovalyova made her first appearance in opera singing the part of Tatyana in Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin". The Bolshoi stage has seen many a Tatyana, but none to compare with Kovalyova who seems to be the living incarnation of Pushkin's own description of his heroine "Tatyana had a true Russian soul".

Kovalyova who has been singing with the Bol-

shot for the past ten years has over 20 parts to her credit. It would appear that vocal or international difficulties are unknown to the singer who delights audiences with the purity and ease of her singing, and by her light and at the same time powerful voice with its crystal-clear sound. Conductors single out her loyalty to the composer's score.

Says Bolshoi conductor Fyodor Masrirov: Lydia Kovalyova sings melodiously and beautifully. She has a fine strong and caressing voice. It is permissible to compare the vocation of conductor and sculptor, then either's success depends in large measure on their material — Lydia Kovalyova is ideal material for the conductor.

Kovalyova had a difficult childhood. Her father died as a very young man in 1941 defending Moscow, and soon afterwards her mother died. Lydia started to earn her living at an early age and had a passion for singing, while working as a typist in the town of Kurgan beyond the Urals she sang as an amateur.

She was later to study at the Leningrad Conservatory and, having graduated, joined the company of a theatre in Yoshkar-Ola, capital of the Mari Autonomous Republic on the Volga. She also taught in a music school and led the theatre's choir studio.

Candour, naturalness, simplicity and kindness are the distinguishing traits in Kovalyova's performance — whether she sings Antonina from "Ivan Susanin", Maria from "The Tsar's Bride", Madama Butterfly or Tatyana, her latest role.

Her Maria evokes not pity but the pain of compassion, while her Madama Butterfly is not a bit divorced from life. She has not lost her mind, and with magnanimity and nobleness faces death for the sake of good.

Kovalyova is at present working on the part of Violetta from the opera "La Traviata" and has plans to sing Elsa in Richard Wagner's "Lohengrin", Leonora from "Il Trovatore" by Verdi and Lyudmila from Glazunov's opera "Russian and Lyudmila".

Margarita ANOKHINA

### THEATRE AND PEACE

"World theatre, World understanding, World peace" is the motto of the 20th jubilee International Theatre Institute Congress, sponsored by UNESCO, which has opened in Berlin.

Many theatre people from all over the world, the Soviet Union included, have come here for this representative forum.

Attention at the congress is focused on the social and political activities of theatre workers, their role as citizens.

and the interplay of various cultures and their function in promoting world understanding and peace.

The congress will also discuss a range of specifically professional and organizational problems.

The Soviet delegation, made up of noted directors, actors and theatre critics, is led by Mikhail Tsaryov, President of the Soviet National Centre of the International Theatre Institute.

### CHALIAPIN: RARE PHOTOS FOUND

Photographs of the great Russian singer Fyodor Chaliapin have been found in the collections of the State Archives of Documentary Films and Photographs of the Byelorussian SSR. The amateur-size photos must have been taken by a close friend. They include a rare portrait of the singer taken at home and a photo of the celeb-

rations for his anniversary only in New York, Le Havre, Berlin and Amsterdam, but also with his family and daughter and among farm workers. One of the snaps shows him shooting a horse.

The photos, which are still being studied, have yet to be published.

Significantly our relations with the USSR State Bank, the

Vneshgortorgbank of the USSR

and other credit and finance institutions are characterized by trust and understanding.

The world is now undergoing a major crisis—high taxes, high interest rates, inflation, unemployment, a general decline in economic development, so it is imperative to improve international cooperation. I am no politician but would like to stress that those politicians striving to obstruct contacts and erode mutual trust are acting very rashly. I believe that relations between nations should be hallmark by goodwill, which would help eliminate difficulties, he pointed out.

### 'Shapes and Models'

"Shapes and Models", is the name of an exhibition of works by Richard Napier, from France, which is now to be seen at the Shchusev Architectural Museum, in Moscow.

The 32-year-old master is an employee of the famous Paris firm of Pierre Cardin and an art adviser for UNESCO.

Napier is at present working on the part of Violetta from the opera "La Traviata" and has plans to sing Elsa in Richard Wagner's "Lohengrin", Leonora from "Il Trovatore" by Verdi and Lyudmila from Glazunov's opera "Russian and Lyudmila".

Margarita ANOKHINA



The 300 items on display include illustrations to books he has written himself, photographs of architectural monuments, as well as examples of design, and fashion models.

This exhibition is very important for me, Napier said because it is the first time that I have exhibited so many aspects of my art. This is my first Moscow show, and I hope it won't be the last. I have various book projects in mind, for instance "Moscow-Leningrad" photographic album.

The Société Générale de Banque opened its Moscow office

in Moscow

(the first in a CMEA country) a little more than a year ago.

But during this short period of time a great deal has already been done; more than 100 Belgian firms have received assistance from the bank in entering the Soviet market, in establishing business contacts with Soviet organizations and diversifying mutual deliveries.

Luc Delvaux, who has worked for more than a year for the bank in Moscow, now takes over direction of the office.

### CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Bersenevskaya Embankment), 11, 12, 13 — "Leningraders on Bersenevskaya", a variety programme.

### FOOTBALL

Dynamo Stadium, 11 — Central Army Club vs Odessa Chernomorets, 6 p.m.  
Torpedo Stadium (4 Vosstaniya St.), 12 — Moscow Torpedo vs Kishinev Nistro, 5 p.m.

### RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 12 — Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

### WEATHER

In Moscow, city and region, the cool weather will continue with temperatures of +3°, -6°C (on June 11, +7°, -6°C) at night and of +15°, 18°C during the day. Overcast, plus occasional rain at the beginning of the period, with clear spells and rain later on, in places.

June 11-13

**THEATRES**

About the tragic life of two sisters. Cinema: "Burevestnik" (Kirovsky District), 11, 12 — Igor Molayev Ensemble of Folk Dance of the USSR, 13 — A gala concert — closing performances by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre from Leningrad.  
Belokurikha Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.) Guest performances by the Kirov Opera and Ballet Theatre (Leningrad), 11, 12 — Petrov, "Mayakovskiy Begun" (opera).  
Stanslavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (Pushkinskaya St.) Guest performances by the Vienna National Opera. Theatre: 11 (eve), 12 (a.m.) — Kaiman, "The Gypsy Princess", 11 (a.m.), 12 (eve) — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".  
Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 11 — Kalmar, "The Gypsy Princess", 12 (mat) — Milyutin, "Girls in a Flurry", 13 (eve) — Lehár, "The Merry Widow", 13 — Gadzhiev, "A Crossroads".

**EXHIBITIONS**

Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts (12 Volkonskaya St.). An exhibition of about 50 works by the Italian artist Giorgio de Chirico. Daily, except Monday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. On Sunday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro: Kropotkinskaya, Trolleybuses 12, 31.  
Friendship House (16 Pervomaiskaya St.). "Around Town", an exhibition of drawings by the Estonian artist Villu Part. Landscapes, ancient and modern monuments, and silhouettes of Japanese cities. Daily, except Sunday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro: Arbatkaya.

**ATHLETICS**

Luzhniki Stadium, 11 — 10 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.  
Athletes from Bulgaria, Finland and the GDR.

**FILMS**

Illusory Happiness (India, 2 parts).

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## BUSINESS

### JUBILEE OF ITALIAN BANK

The Banca Commerciale Italiana has celebrated the 10th anniversary of the opening of its office in Moscow. A delegation from the bank, led by its President Antonio Monti, visited the Soviet capital.

We are very satisfied with our operations on the Soviet market, Mr Monti told our correspondent. Our Moscow office helps promote links between Italian businessmen and Soviet banks. Incidentally, we first established contact with the USSR way back in 1924, and are now cooperating on a long-term basis.

The world is now undergoing a major crisis—high taxes, high interest rates, inflation, unemployment, a general decline in economic development, so it is imperative to improve international cooperation. I am no politician but would like to stress that those politicians striving to obstruct contacts and erode mutual trust are acting very rashly. I believe that relations between nations should be marked by goodwill, which would help eliminate difficulties, he pointed out.

### CONTRASTS AT LE BOURGET

A record number of participants—more than 900 companies and firms from 29 countries, including the USSR, attended the traditional 35th International Air Show in France this year.

At Le Bourget the Soviet Union displayed peaceful technology, reflecting its desire for the development of international cooperation and trade. Hundreds of thousands of visitors to our pavilion examined with great interest exhibits relating to the exploration of outer space in the interests of all mankind.

Many people have a different assessment of the American participation in the show. This year, possibly in order to avoid complaints from visitors, the United States gave up the idea of demonstrating the cruise missile, which "adorned" its display two years ago. But, despite this the Boeing aircraft with the Shuttle spacecraft was shown off with great pomp at Le Bourget and in the skies over the French capital.

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